Declaration

1. I, Robert Gordon Hood, declare as follows.

2. I am co-inventor of US Patent Application No. 10/597, 677.

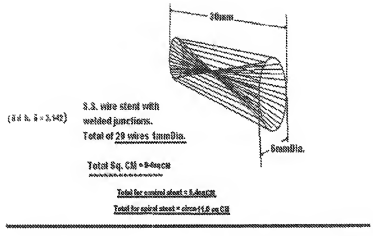
3. I was responsible for a series of experiments comparing drug elution from a coated, standard stent (hereinafter "control stent") with drug elution from a coated stent with a spiral inducer (hereinafter "spiral stent"). The experiments conducted and the results obtained were explained in my previous Declaration dated 27 October 2008. I have calculated the surface area measurements of the control stent and the spiral stent used in these experiments, explained in detail below.

4. The coating of the test drug, namely Pharmaceutical Aspirin powder, was suspended in a Medical grade Polyurethane dilution. The coating was identical on both the control stent and the spiral stent. Both stents were dipped in the drug solution for identical times and then air-dried.

5. The basic structure of the control stent and the basic structure of the spiral stent were identical. In addition the spiral stent contained a helical formation in accordance with the stent as claimed in US Patent Application No. 10/597, 677.

6. The surface area measurements of the basic structure of the control stent and the spiral stent were calculated as follows. The measurements of the basic stent structure are shown in Figure 1 overleaf.

Figure 1

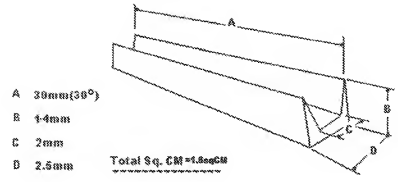


7. The formula used to calculate the effective surface area of the basic structure was π x diameter x height (π = 3.142). The surface area measurements of the basic stent structure were based on a close approximation of the length of the each wire (20 wires, 30mm in length and 1mm in diameter), excluding the welded junctions, and the deformation of the wire at each junction. The surface area exposed to the flow of fluid was regarded as approximate 50% of the total surface area. It was considered that 50% of the surface area of the stent would be "lost" in the surrounding tissue once implanted in an individual (hereinafter "effective surface area").

8. The effective surface area of the basic stent structure for the control stent and the spiral stent was 9.4 cm^2.

9. The measurements of the helical formation contained within the spiral stent are given in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2



10. The formula used to calculate the effective surface area of the helical formation was length x height (for each exposed wall of the two fins present). The surface area measurements were based on a close approximation of the length and height of each fin. The effective surface area of the helical formation was 1.5 cm^2. The effective surface area of the spiral stent comprising the helical formation was therefore 11.0 cm^2 (9.4 cm^2 + 1.6 cm^2).

11. The effective surface area of the spiral stent was only 1.6 cm^2 or 17% larger than the effective surface area of the control stent.

Signed .....

Dated 23/06/2011